

FOR PRESIDENT: SAMUEL J. TILDEN, OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: THOS. A. HENDRICKS, OF INDIANA.

THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

The South Carolina Delegation—Nomination of Tilden and Hendricks—Incidents of the Convention.

The delegates from South Carolina to the National Democratic Convention rendezvoused in Atlanta, Ga., on the 23rd of June, for the purpose of taking a special train from that city to St. Louis, which had been arranged to accommodate delegates and visitors from South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and was under the charge of Mr. Albert W. Wrenn, special agent of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad. The special train left Atlanta at 4.10 on Friday afternoon, with four Pullman sleeping cars, occupied mainly by delegates from the States already designated. The delegates from Georgia were headed by Gov. James M. Smith, and embraced a number of distinguished politicians from every section of the Empire State, including editors and correspondents of influential newspapers. The South Carolina delegates were not long in establishing friendly and cordial relations with their neighbors from across the Savannah, and the kindly intercourse between the delegations assisted to pass away the tedious hours of travel between Atlanta and St. Louis. The party took supper at Dalton; thence to Chattanooga by ten o'clock; thence to Nashville by daylight next morning; breakfasted at Waverly—forty miles beyond Nashville; crossed the Mississippi River at Columbus, Ky., in the afternoon, and dined at Belmont, on the west bank of the Father of Waters; thence to St. Louis, over the Iron Mountain Railroad, a distance of 195 miles from Belmont—reaching our destination at 12.30 o'clock on Saturday night. Although this appears to be a quick trip, it was protracted three hours and a half beyond the schedule time arranged for the special train, which was attributable to loss of time, perhaps, in obtaining refreshments for the delegates at the several stations, as a number of them always stipulated that ample time was to be allowed for meals.

Our delegation procured quarters at the Saint Nicholas Hotel, which is located on Fourth Street, in a quiet neighborhood, yet easily accessible to the great centers of interest. The house is well kept and conveniently arranged, and the proprietor evinced every desire to make his guests feel at home. The South Carolinians were the only delegation in full force at this hotel, but it was thronged with individual delegates and visitors, many of whom were obliged to accept the humblest cot whereon to repose their weary limbs, and were glad to get shelter of any sort. It is stated that the largest and finest hotels were compelled to fill their halls and passages with cots for the accommodation of visitors; in fact, we saw the evidences of this crowded state of affairs in almost every hotel, and hundreds were unable to secure accommodations at public houses, but were lucky enough to procure lodgings at private residences.

The delegation organized on Monday morning by the selection of Gen. John Bratton, of Fairfield, as chairman, and Maj. William Elliott, of Beaufort, as Secretary. When the entire number reach St. Louis, the delegation was composed as follows:

- State at Large—Gen. John Bratton, Col. D. Wyatt Aiken, Gen. John D. Kennedy and James A. Hoyt—the latter supplying the place of Hon. W. D. Porter.
First District—John S. Richardson and John D. McLucas.
Second District—M. P. O'Connor, and John F. Ficken.
Third District—Samuel McGowan and W. B. Stanley.
Fourth District—B. F. Perry and John H. Evans.
Fifth District—William Elliott and John C. Sheppard.

Col. Wm. Wallace, alternate for the State at large, and Dr. Sampson Pope, alternate for the Third Congressional District, were also present with the delegation.

It was generally understood that the preference of the majority was for Tilden as the most available candidate, and informal consultations showed that the delegates proposed to vote as a unit, believing that the interests involved were likely to be promoted by such action. But the preferences of individuals were not allowed to outweigh more important results, and each one felt that it was requisite to obtain the clearest and most positive evidence in regard to all the candidates before deciding this vexed question. Hence, the delegates were assiduous in procuring information and comparing notes of the situation before deciding finally upon their action in this respect. Being without the slightest instructions from the State Convention, and feeling the responsibility resting upon them, the delegation was prepared to give just weight and importance to the conflicting views which prevailed on our arrival, and the opportunities were not wanting to glean the arguments presented by the friends and opponents of the several candidates, for a number of gentlemen representing the interests of Tilden and Hendricks were kind enough to favor us with their views at different times. It was finally determined to vote as a unit, and the chairman was instructed to cast the ballot for Samuel J. Tilden so long as he was in the field. This was the deliberate, mature and unanimous opinion of the delegates, after carefully weighing all the arguments brought to bear in favor of the other candidates, and uninfluenced by any other considerations than the welfare of the entire country and the success of the Democracy in the coming election.

On Tuesday morning, the delegation was requested by the National Executive Committee to name members of the several committees for the organization of the Convention, and the following were

chosen: John C. Sheppard, of Edgefield, for the committee on credentials; John H. Evin, of Spartanburg, for the committee on permanent organization, and Sam'l. McGowan, of Abbeville, for the committee on platform and resolutions. Every State was entitled to one member on each committee. Hon. B. F. Perry, of Greenville, was designated as Vice President, and James A. Hoyt, of Anderson, was named as Secretary, in the organization of the Convention—these officers being selected, like the committees, from each State.

The magnificent hall in which the Convention was held belonged to the Merchants' Exchange—a wealthy and influential corporation, embracing the produce merchants and dealers of St. Louis. The building was recently erected for the accommodation of the growing interests of the mercantile community, and is a most substantial and palatial ornament to that portion of the city. The architect, Maj. Francis D. Lee, is a native of South Carolina, who removed to St. Louis ten years ago, and has achieved great success in his profession. He was a member of the resident committee, in charge of the decoration and arrangement of the hall, and it was under his immediate supervision that the admirable plans of the resident committee were perfected. We will not attempt a full description of the hall and its extensive ornamentation, which reflected most favorably upon the liberality and good taste of the citizens of St. Louis, whose profuse hospitality was manifested in the extensive and elaborate arrangements made for the comfort, convenience and entertainment of delegates and visitors. The hall is about two hundred feet in length and about eighty feet in width, and its capacity was estimated to hold six thousand persons, on the floor and in the galleries. The rostrum was directly facing the main entrance, and was beautifully decorated with costly flowers in large marble vases. Along the front edge of the platforms, on either side of the rostrum, were flower pots filled with rare exotics and beautiful plants—an evidence of the cultivated taste and elegance pervading the community. Over the center of the rostrum, and against the gallery was a large medallion representing the coat of arms of the United States, and around the entire hall, resting against the gallery, were a number of smaller medallions representing the coat of arms of each State and Territory. These medallions were entwined with long grasses to form an appropriate frame, and were connected with each other by festoons of evergreens.

The arrangement of the hall for the seating of delegates was in a semi-circular form, enclosing the rostrum as the focal point. The seats were arranged for the exact number of delegates, and each State was assigned its position, which was designated by a small banner, on which was inscribed the name of the State, surrounding the typical eagle on a shield. Narrow aisles at convenient distances permitted the delegates to reach their places. The seats were common wood-bottom chairs, fastened together underneath with a strip of plank. A single row of chairs for ladies was in the rear of the delegates, against the railing which separated the spectators from the Convention. Outside of the railing was the accommodation for visitors, and every inch of available space was brought into requisition, as the demand was much greater than the supply even in this large structure. The seats were so arranged that those in the rear were nearly as desirable as the front rows, as they gradually ascended from the floor. The entire arrangement was temporary in its character, and yet the improvements were entirely substantial.

The police management was excellent in every respect; indeed, we were impressed with the polite and intelligent conduct of the police force throughout the city. Officers were stationed on the grand stair-case to prevent persons ascending to the main entrance where they were not supplied with tickets of admission, and thereby prevent a blockade of the passage-ways. Others were stationed at convenient distances to preserve order, and several policemen assisted the door-keepers in recognizing those entitled to admission. Each delegate was supplied with a badge and ticket of admission, besides three tickets for his friends, and we were told that such was the anxiety to witness the proceedings, persons were offering large sums of money for admission cards; in some instances \$25 was offered without success.

The temporary organization of the Convention was decidedly pleasing to every one. The selection of Mr. Henry Waterson, the gifted and accomplished editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, as temporary chairman was recognized as a just and worthy tribute to an honored profession, which makes and unmakes politicians every day, and is seldom exalted through its members to prominent places in party management. Besides, it was a merited acknowledgment of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Waterson, whose activity and energy ranked him among the foremost of Gov. Tilden's friends. His brief career as a presiding officer was marked by efficiency and directness in the discharge of his duties, while his opening address was pointed, earnest and eloquent. Many of the delegates expressed a regret that the mantle of authority was not continued with Mr. Waterson, whose style of presiding was in agreement with their ideas of good sense and sound judgment.

The Convention held two sessions on the first day, resulting in a permanent organization by the selection of Gen. John A. McClelland, of Illinois, as President, with a Vice President and Secretary from each State represented. The committee on credentials reported that there were no contested seats, and that all the States were fully represented. Gen. McClelland made an earnest and patriotic speech on assuming the chair, which was vociferously cheered. His administration as presiding officer was not an overwhelming success, however, as it was with great difficulty many of the delegates caught his words from time to time.

The committee on platform and resolutions went to work with energy and assiduity, remaining in session the greater part of Tuesday night, and resuming their labors early on Wednesday morning. Quite a number of papers were presented

for their consideration, and the committee finally adopted the platform offered by Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer, of New York. It was regarded as a model production, finished in all its parts, and harmonious in its construction, embodying the ideas of a party demanding reform as the leading object and correction of abuses as the prime necessity for an over-burdened people. This document was presented at the afternoon session on Wednesday, and was read by Gov. Dorsheimer (at the request of the chairman of the committee), in clear, distinct tones, and in the most emphatic manner. Each sentence was made to express its full meaning, and the reading was frequently interrupted with rapturous applause, especially when the enormities of the past ten years were depicted and denounced. Gov. Dorsheimer is a fine-looking specimen of humanity, and made a most decided impression in this performance.

The debate which ensued upon the presentation of a minority report by Gen. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, was piquant and interesting, but it was evident that the platform read by Gov. Dorsheimer had been acceptable to the large majority, and the gallant fight made by Gen. Ewing over the currency plank was in behalf of a lost cause. This was the only possible chance for any serious discussion upon the nature of the platform, and the advocates of soft money felt that their efforts would prove hopeless, as the sentiment of the Convention was unmistakable in its character. Perhaps two hours were consumed in the debate, and the final vote effectually settled the currency question in the Democratic party, overthrowing the Ohio inflationists with remarkable ease and facility.

When the platform was adopted, immediate demand was made for a ballot, which was seconded from all parts of the hall. The roll of States was called, and nominations were declared in order. Little Delaware led off by nominating that incorruptible patriot and honored statesman, Thomas F. Bayard; Indiana presented the upright and worthy occupant of her executive chair, Gov. Thomas A. Hendricks, whose name is a synonym of honor and private virtues; New Jersey followed by presenting the great reformer, Gov. Samuel J. Tilden, whose record in every respect met the requirements of the hour; Ohio brought forth Ex-Gov. William Allen as the favorite of its delegation; and Pennsylvania gave her preference to the great soldier and pure gentleman, Gen. Winfield S. Hancock. The name of each candidate was received with immense applause, but the popular acclaim indicated that Tilden and Hendricks were the favorites of the majority. It was evident that among the spectators (who were chiefly from Illinois, Indiana and Missouri) Gov. Hendricks had the strongest following, while it was equally apparent that among the delegates Gov. Tilden stood foremost from the outset. The balloting proceeded in regular order, and the interest manifested was intense among delegates and spectators. The count was kept by hundreds of persons, and the result was known throughout the vast audience long before the clerk announced officially that no choice had been made. Gov. Tilden's strong majority indicated his selection by the requisite two-thirds vote on the second ballot, and at once there was a rapid consultation among the delegations voting for other candidates. The second ballot was ordered, and aside from interruptions of applause when changes were made in favor of Tilden, the voting proceeded rapidly to the end of the list, when additional changes made the nomination of Gov. Tilden a certainty, which caused a scene of rejoicing and an indescribable uproar for the space of ten minutes. The vast audience rose from their seats, and gave three cheers for Tilden, the next President, and as the wave of applause died away, there was a fresh outbreak from enthusiastic and delighted spectators, and the scene was renewed with increased demonstrations of zeal and fervor in behalf of the successful candidate.

When the result was finally announced by the Secretary, it was the signal for a fresh tumult in every quarter, and "Tilden! Tilden!" was the name on every lip! The magnificent band attempted to restore order by inspiring music, but it was a failure, and its delightful notes were drowned in the general applause which the effort re-awakened. It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the popular demonstration over the result, and we will not attempt a further description of such an exciting episode. At 8.25 p.m. the Convention adjourned amid the wildest enthusiasm, after being in session for more than six hours.

When the Convention re-assembled on Thursday morning, there was a single purpose developed in every conversation between the delegates, and a determination asserted to make the work of the Democracy invincible by uniting the strength of Hendricks with the solidity of Tilden. This feeling was manifest throughout the various delegations, and many were impatient to complete the ticket without further delay, notwithstanding the shower of congratulatory telegrams which had poured in upon the President of the Convention, which he directed to be read for the information of the delegates. The anxiety to nominate Hendricks for Vice President was soon gratified, and when the Secretary began to call the roll, the simple answer "Hendricks" came from each delegation, and was re-echoed every time by thousands of tongues. The column was unbroken until Ohio was reached, and the chairman of that delegation broke the steady phalanx by announcing thirty-six for Hendricks and eight blanks. For a moment there was a suppressed murmuring throughout the hall, and when the announcement was repeated by the Secretary, innumerable hisses greeted those having the temerity to place their judgment against the wishes of the Convention. Indiana was allowed to defer its vote until the last moment, when its representative expressed the wishes of the delegation by declaring that they were not authorized to use the name of Gov. Hendricks in connection with the Vice Presidency, and neither were they empowered to withdraw his name for that position; that the Convention must take the responsibility, in which the delegates from Indiana were willing to share, and cast the ballot of their State in unison with the balance. Pennsylvania announced that the Convention was ready

to take the responsibility, and urged an unanimous vote for Hendricks. With the exception of the eight dissenters from Ohio, the ballot was solid for Gov. Hendricks as the nominee for Vice President, and then ensued a similar scene to that enacted the evening before, intensified by the completion of the good work under such favorable auspices. The talismanic names of "Tilden and Hendricks" were now united, and the hearty congratulations were exchanged amid the most unbounded applause ever witnessed in an assemblage of this character.

We cannot undertake to relate the proceedings at greater length in this issue, nor can we describe the enthusiasm manifested in St. Louis over the result. All differences among Democrats were thrust aside, and there was complete harmony and unity in support of the successful candidates. The South Carolina delegation were congratulated and complimented in every direction for the prudence, discretion and wisdom manifested in their conduct. In closing the proceedings, each State was requested to name a member of the National Executive Committee to serve the ensuing four years, and Col. James H. Rion, of Winnebago, was nominated on the part of South Carolina. His energy and efficiency are widely known, and there are few men in the State possessing greater executive ability. Hon. M. P. O'Connor, of Charleston, was designated as a member of the committee to inform Tilden and Hendricks of their nominations.

Our delegation was complimented with an elegant dinner at the Lindell House, given by Judge Green, of New York, and Gen. McCook, of Ohio. A number of gentlemen from various States were invited to meet the delegation, including Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, a member of Congress from New York, and the newly elected Chairman of the National Executive Committee; Gen. George P. Smith, of Wisconsin, one of the ablest and most earnest Democrats of the Convention; Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, Attorney-General of New York, and a young man of brilliant talent. Under the genial hospitality of our pleasant hosts, the South Carolinians spent the fleeting hours with genuine enjoyment and unalloyed satisfaction, and it was an occasion which will long be remembered and cherished by all participants. In the evening, an invitation was accepted to meet a number of ladies and gentlemen at the hospitable residence of Maj. Francis D. Lee, where a genuine and hearty welcome awaited us. The refinement and courtesy of our excellent host and his charming lady shed fragrance upon the parting hour, and we left St. Louis the next morning with kindly reminiscences of their fascinating home.

Our party dispersed on Friday morning, with glowing recollections of the eventful sojourn in St. Louis. Some went to the great Centennial, and six or eight started homeward on the nearest and quickest route, as we believed, only to meet with disappointment. Between thirty-five and forty miles south of St. Louis, we encountered the effect of an unprecedented freshet, which debarred further travel in this direction. A small town named Victoria was the first halting place, and the stream which swept by the town was dangerously swollen, so that the train would not attempt its passage. Several hundred yards of railroad were torn up by the great flood of waters, which went surging along with angry defiance, and it was only a few hours until the news came that a similar disaster had cut off communication with St. Louis. We passed the weary hours in conversation and reading, until late in the afternoon, when an impromptu ratification meeting of the citizens was assembled, and South Carolina called upon to respond. Messrs. John C. Sheppard and John S. Richardson made eloquent and forcible speeches, mainly upon the condition of affairs in our State, and their remarks were warmly and enthusiastically received by the Missourians, who evinced the greatest interest and sympathy for our unhappy condition.

The next morning we hired a wagon to carry our party to De Soto, a more thriving and extensive town, situated three or four miles from Victoria, and which had been submerged in water the day before. Here we remained until eleven o'clock on Saturday night, when a welcome train bore us away from the miseries and discomforts engendered by the freshet, and with lighter hearts than we had experienced for thirty-six hours.

Along the route homeward we met the greatest enthusiasm over the result of the St. Louis Convention, and received many warm and encouraging words of congratulation. The nomination of Tilden and Hendricks awakened general commendation among all classes, and we are confident that the ticket will sweep the country in November, and wrest the government from the control of a party whose greatest distinction is the ineffable disgrace and degradation branded upon its history through corruption, profligacy and pecculation.

Dispatches from Iowa gave fearful accounts of destruction of life and property in that State on the 6th inst. A tornado passed over Burlington, demolishing twenty houses, killing three persons and wounding others. The village of Rockdale was washed out. A dam on the stream above the town broke and every house was either carried off or moved from its foundation except the mill. The flood came in the dead hours of the night, and drowned forty-two persons. At Dubuque the rain fell in torrents, accompanied by terrific thunder and lightning. Bridges and one house were washed away, and live stock and some persons drowned. The next morning found the town abounding in the exhibition of death and destruction. From twenty-five to forty persons were drowned in Warren county and six or eight in Watson, besides some one hundred and fifty houses were destroyed in these two counties. The killed were principally the wives and children of farmers. The devastation of crops, fences and animals in Central Iowa was immense.

Barrow County rejoices over a jail delivery, which liberated four prisoners. Two were condemned to be hanged to-morrow, and it is thought were liberated by filing their manacles and either unlocking or having the doors unlocked, as there were no signs of a breaking. The crowd which expected the pleasure of witnessing the execution will have to wait for another day to see the show.

THE CHARLESTON JUDGESHIP.

The people of the entire State are now beginning to watch with deep solicitude the progress and probabilities of Whipper's contest for the seat of Judge Reed upon the First Circuit. This would-be colored Judge, in a speech at Orangeburg on the fourth of July, again repeated his declaration that he would have the position or die in his attempt to take it. From his known sedition and violent disposition, it may be seriously apprehended that, feeling he can rely for assistance upon the large colored majorities in the Circuit to sustain him, he will give trouble in his efforts to don the judicial ermine. This difficulty which has been impending since the election of Judges last winter, must come to a crisis in August, as Whipper claims that his term begins at that time. Judge Reed, at the solicitation of the respectable citizens of the Charleston and Orangeburg bars and many of the prominent citizens of each of these places, has determined to maintain his position and enforce what he, in common with many eminent attorneys of the State, consider to be the law of the case. In reaching this determination, we think Judge Reed has acted wisely, and will be sustained by the honest and intelligent people of the State, irrespective of party or color. He can rely upon such assistance as may be necessary to enforce his view of the matter, and by his firm and decided course will no doubt earn the gratitude of the people of the First Circuit and the commendation of the whole people of South Carolina who are lovers of law and order. Some persons dread a conflict in settling the question as to this judgeship, but we apprehend nothing of the kind, unless Governor Chamberlain proves false to the position he has assumed in regard to it, and is indifferent to his duty to the people of the State over which he is Governor. By refusing to commission Whipper, he has declared that Judge Reed is the proper incumbent, and as the Governor of the State it is his duty to sustain him in this position, if it requires the entire militia of the State to accomplish it, and if the militia is not sufficient for the purpose, then, as Governor, he should call for United States troops to assist him. If there is any trouble, Gov. Chamberlain will be responsible for it. He has not commissioned Whipper because his election was unconstitutional, and he cannot, after taking this position, allow such an infringement of the constitution as permitting Whipper to take his seat or produce a riot in the attempt. The Governor should have an ample force of reliable men for the enforcement of the law at the coming term of the Court in both Charleston and Orangeburg. We propose this will be done, and the matter will pass off quietly. If, however, it is not done, the people of these Counties will doubtless obey the orders of Judge Reed, and sustain him independent of the State militia. Such a necessity ought to be averted, and the names of the best citizens in Edgemoor as security that they would be turned over to Governor Chamberlain. Rivers then asked if Gen. Butler, in case the arms were given up, would he see that the town was protected during the night. General Butler answered that he would give no guarantee that he could go immediately to Adams and persuade him to give up the arms. He accordingly went to that worthy and talked with him for some time. Upon his return, he told Gen. Butler that the mayor, Gardner, and the officers of the company would confer with the Council Chamber. General Butler accordingly went thither and had a conference with the negro leaders. He told them that the arms must be given up, there was no necessity for them in that place, and they had no business with them. As for the Adams case, Mr. Butler would be satisfied if Adams would give up the arms.

This conference accomplished nothing. The negroes still hesitated about giving up the arms. In the meantime, however, a number of white citizens had assembled in the town and citizens began to look equally. Gen. Butler rode over to Adams and told him that the arms were given up, and that he had services in Hamburg during the afternoon. He then returned to the town. Just after crossing the bridge he was met by Prince Rivers, who said he would make one more effort to induce the negroes to give up their guns, and that he would give up the arms if they refused the consequences. Accordingly he conferred with the officers of the company, and shortly returned to Gen. Butler with the announcement that the negroes said they would not give up their guns; they intended to fight. In the meantime the news of the trouble had spread in Augusta, and caused much alarm. A large number of young men hastily procured arms and ammunition and hastened to the scene. Many others waited at the foot of the bridge anxiously awaiting the result. By 7 o'clock there was a large crowd at that point.

Upon learning the result of River's efforts, Gen. Butler determined to accomplish by force that which could not be done by peaceful demands. The negroes had entrenched themselves in a large brick structure, known as Sibley's building, on a corner, and defied the whites. The latter surrounded the house, and at half-past 7 o'clock commenced firing into the building. The negroes, and a constant fusillade was kept up for two hours.

About 8 o'clock a young man named T. Mackey Merriwether, who was standing near the front of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, was struck in the head by a minnie ball fired from one of the windows of the Sibley building, and almost instantly killed. His body was placed on a litter and carried to Augusta by a number of young men, who were accompanied by the father of the unfortunate young man, Joseph Merriwether, and by James H. Edgemoor, a colored man, about fifteen miles from Hamburg. The deceased was in the twenty-third year of his age. Another account says: "Two young men were firing from behind an abutment of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad bridge when two negroes slipped through the tall weeds on the edge of the bank, and, coming up unperceived in the rear of them, shot and killed a Mr. Merriwether, of Edgemoor, the black striking him behind the ear, killing him instantly. The young man who was with Merriwether turned and fired at the negroes, killing one and maiming the other. The negro who was maimed made an effort to escape, but was pursued and captured by the young man and brought in as a prisoner."

Soon after the death of Merriwether several men were sent over to Augusta for a piece of artillery. This was procured and carried to the spot. The negroes were stationed on the edge of the bank, a short distance from the house where the negroes had taken up their position, and a fire opened with cannon. Four rounds were fired. Little damage was done the building, but the negroes were effectually dispersed. During the evening eight of them were captured, two of them members of the company.

About half-past 8 o'clock a party of five escaped from the building and ran across an open field. They were fired upon by the white men and two of them returned to the house. One of the negroes was captured, and was taken to the jail. He had been with several negroes, named John Thomas, first lieutenant of the company, was caught while attempting to escape. After he was arrested he was shot in the back by some unknown party and sensibly perturbed. This shooting was considered the severest terms by every one, and especially by Gen. Butler.

GREAT RIOT IN HAMBURG.

A colored military company resists the Civil Authorities, and Bloody Wars ensue. A frightful conflict between the whites and blacks took place in Hamburg, S. C., on last Saturday night, resulting in the killing of three negroes and one white man during the engagement, and of seven colored men after the fight was over. The origin of the affray was the insolent behavior of a colored militia company in Hamburg on the fourth of July. On that day Messrs. Thomas Butler and Henry Getzen were riding through the town on their way home and were detained by the militia company, which obstructed the highway. Some of the soldiers threatened to keep them there all night. Three days later they, the young men, applied to Prince Rivers to have the matter explained, and to determine whether the militia had the right to block up the public road. Rivers or was a General Officer of militia, and is likewise a Trial Justice. The examination was had, and the captain of the militia, Doc. Adams, was so insolent as to induce Rivers to commit him for contempt of court, and continue the case until the office of Trial Justice Rivers, where the trial was to take place.

The negroes swore in advance that they would submit to no punishment inflicted by the magistrate, and were loud and threatening in the expression of their views. Gen. Butler asked Rivers whether he intended to try Adams in his militia capacity as a major, or in his civil capacity as trial justice. Rivers replied that he could not tell until he had examined into the case. At 4 o'clock, the hour designated for the trial, Doc. Adams failed to put in an appearance. After waiting some time, Gen. Butler told Rivers that he must proceed. The militia then went to the door and called Adams, who, however, failed to answer. It was then ascertained that Adams, with his company, was up the street in a defiant attitude. Gen. Butler thereupon informed Rivers that this sort of thing had gone on long enough, and it was about time that it was put a stop to. The negroes must give up their arms at once, and give the names of twenty of the best citizens in Edgemoor as security that they would be turned over to Governor Chamberlain. Rivers then asked if Gen. Butler, in case the arms were given up, would he see that the town was protected during the night. General Butler answered that he would give no guarantee that he could go immediately to Adams and persuade him to give up the arms. He accordingly went to that worthy and talked with him for some time. Upon his return, he told Gen. Butler that the mayor, Gardner, and the officers of the company would confer with the Council Chamber. General Butler accordingly went thither and had a conference with the negro leaders. He told them that the arms must be given up, there was no necessity for them in that place, and they had no business with them. As for the Adams case, Mr. Butler would be satisfied if Adams would give up the arms.

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GREAT BARGAINS.

In order to make a change in our business, we have had a sale of DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES, CLOTHING and FANCY GOODS. FOR CASH, at lower prices than ever offered in this market for the next forty-five days. Come soon, if you want bargains. Dress Goods reduced from 80c to 25c. Dress Goods reduced from 50c to 25c. TOWERS & BROYLES, No. 4 Granite Row, Anderson, S. C. July 13, 1876

SALE OF Bonds, Choses in Action, &c. By order of the Probate Court, I will sell by public auction, on FRIDAY, 21st July instant— One Second Mortgage Bond, Greenville and Columbia Railroad—\$500. Three Second Mortgage Bonds, Greenville and Columbia Railroad—each \$100. Railroad, guaranteed by South Carolina Railroad—each, \$100. ALSO, Some Notes and Accounts. Terms Cash. JACOB BURRIES, Adm'r. Est. Millford Burris, dec'd. July 13, 1876

SOUTHERN HOME SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES, Greenville Street, - - Anderson, S. C. Mrs. S. Y. MOORE, Principals. THE next session commences on the 7th day of August, 1876. TERMS—PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS. For all higher branches, including French, Latin, Greek and Mathematics, \$15 00. Intermediate Classes, 12 00. Primary, 8 00. Music, 20 00. Drawing and Painting, 20 00. Boarding per month, exclusive of lights and washing, 12 50. Pupils boarding with the Principals will receive tuition free for one session. For further information, address Mrs. J. V. MOORE, Anderson, S. C. July 13, 1876

SHERIFF'S SALES. BY J. H. McCONNELL, Auctioneer. BY virtue of Executions to me directed, I will expose to sale on the First Monday in August next, at Anderson Court House, the following property, to wit: ONE TRACT OF LAND, Containing 109 acres, more or less, situate in Anderson County, bounded by lands of Taylor Bolt, R. L. Martin, Mrs. Jane Garrison and others. Levied on as the property of James McCleskey, at the suit of M. J. Orr, Adm'r., and J. L. Orr, Adm'r.

All of the Defendant's interest in ONE TRACT OF LAND, Containing 110 acres, more or less, situated in Anderson County, and known as the Evergreen place, bounding lands of the Estate of M. H. Smith, J. K. R. and others. Levied on as the property of E. J. Earle, at the suit of J. V. Norris, Administrator, for the use of Eliza Sadler. Terms cash—purchase to pay extra for papers. WM. MCGUKIN, Sheriff. July 12, 1876

Notice to Contractors. CONTRACTS for re-building the following bridges will be let to the lowest responsible bidder, at the time and places designated: Wilson's Bridge, over Saluda River, at Major Anderson's Mills, on Tuesday, the first day of August, 1876, at 11 o'clock a. m. Rankin's Bridge, across Third and Twenty, on Wednesday, the second day of August, at 11 o'clock a. m. Two Bridges at Fickens' plantation, on Three and Twenty, same day, second of August, at 3 o'clock p. m. Mike Dickson's Bridge, across Town Creek, on Thursday, the third day of August, at 11 o'clock a. m. Earle's Bridge, across Big Goosecree, at Evergreen, on Friday, fourth of August, at 11 o'clock a. m. Specifications exhibited on the days and at the places of letting said contracts. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved. O. H. F. PANT, J. JAMESON, County Commissioners. July 13, 1876

TO THE LADIES. Switches, Frizzetts, And Curls, Made from Real Hair. I AM now prepared, in connection with my other business, to make Switches, Frizzetts and Curls from real hair, that will compare in beauty and durability with the work done in the best establishments in the North, and upon short notice. The above I make from comb-savings, as well as cut hair. Respectfully, Mrs. C. C. PEGG, Ladies' Store. July 13, 1876

WOOL CARDING. The Andersonville Wool Cards are in good condition, and ready for work. Wool let with Messrs. N. K. Sullivan & Co. Anderson, S. C. The wool is carded and returned free of any extra charge. F. E. HARRISON, July 13, 1876

COTTON GINS. FOR INFORMATION or Circular in regard to the "EMERY" or the "COTTON BLOOM" GIN, address B. EARLE, BARN, Pendleton, S. C. July 13, 1876

STOLEN! FROM the subscriber Tuesday night, July 11th, a BLACK dog, four years old, with white spot in forehead, with a few gray hairs on her left thigh. Any information thankfully received, and will pay for any trouble or expense incurred. B. BURDITT, Bachelor's Retreat, Oconee County. July 13, 1876

Attention, Republicans. ALL Republicans who reside within the corporate limits of the Town of Anderson, are earnestly requested to meet at the Greeley Institute on Monday evening, July 17th, 1876, at 8 o'clock. Every Republican is present. Matters of importance concerning the election of what we wish action, if any, the Republicans will take in the coming Town election. JOHN R. COCHRAN, County Chairman. July 13, 1876

OUT OF THE ASHES. NEW CARRIAGE WORKS. THE undersigned by to announce to the public generally that they have again opened their CARRIAGE and REPAIR BUSINESS. In the new and commodious buildings erected by Capt. Daniel G. Cochrane, opposite the Jail, in rear of the Benson Hotel, they are prepared to attend to all work in their line, such as manufacturing and repairing Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Harness, &c. Special attention being given to Jobs and Cutting Tires. All work entrusted to us will be attended to with neatness and dispatch. PLEASE NOTICE. That the books of the old firm of J. L. Fant & Co. are in the hands of Mr. N. Scott for collection, and parties indebted will please settle at once either by cash or note, as we are compelled to settle up the old business. J. L. FANT, N. SCOTT. June 8, 1876

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